

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy, probably showers; moderate north winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 46. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 242.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPAN WILL GET KIAO-CHAU, USES RACIAL EQUALITY CLUB; WILSON YIELDS TO WIN UNANIMOUS SUPPORT OF COVENANT; ITALIAN DEPUTIES UPHOLD ORLANDO BY VOTE OF 382 TO 40

NC-4 TO APPEAR TO-DAY IN OCEAN RIG FOR FLIGHT

Commander Towers Says Oversea Trip Is Bound to Be Successful.

TO START WITHIN WEEK

Transatlantic Crews Have Try-outs With Radio Equipments, Which Work Well.

NC-4, the first of the navy's transatlantic fliers to appear in full transatlantic rig, will take the water early this morning, and, if the weather is not too heavy for an untested plane, will make her first flight.

At the same time it is promised that the course will be made public officially on the return of Commander John H. Towers and Commander Richardson from Washington, whether they went yesterday afternoon for a final conference. The terminus of the flight may not be in England. The navy's object is to cross the Atlantic from continent to continent.

A final landing in Portugal, Spain or near Brest in France will fulfill the navy's dream, and either last leg would be slightly shorter than that to Land's End or Plymouth from the Azores. It has even been suggested that the flight may end on the Seine at Paris, though it would be a longer flight than that to Plymouth.

Whatever the terminus finally decided upon, Commander Towers for the first time yesterday declared his absolute faith in the accomplishment of his mission. The date for the start was set weeks ago, preparations are so far forward that date will be adhered to and the fleet will be away from Rockaway and ready in Newfoundland before the end of the week.

Crews Practice Flying.

The navy's transatlantic crews Nos. 2 and 3 yesterday began practice flying as units in the smaller F boats while the finishing touches are being applied to the NC-3, 4 and 1, the craft that will make the actual flight. Crew 2, in charge of Commander Bellinger, flew for nearly two hours practicing with the wireless telegraph and telephone and with the radio direction finders, which for practice purposes are identical on both the NC and F boats.

For the first time yesterday Commander John H. Towers declared positively that the flight will start within a week—and that it will finish.

"The flight will be made," he said. "We are not asking for any luck, good or bad. The element of luck does not enter into this flight at all. It will be successful. I know it."

Commander Towers' confidence is not idle, in the opinion of those who with him have studied the problem of transatlantic flight and worked its solution with mathematical exactitude. According to these men there is not even as much chance in the flight as there might be in the crossing on an ordinary destroyer, a battleship or a liner. The navy will make the whole jump within twenty-four hours. The weather over the course for that period can be predicted as the result of widespread observations with definite certainty. The speed of the planes, the load they must carry and the supplies necessary for the job are equally a matter of calculation.

Guarding Against Accidents.

As to accidents, Commander Towers and the navy are determined that no accidents due to carelessness will occur. Not only are the crews of the fliers picked men, but every person who has anything to do with the preparations for the flight is a careful selection. Twenty mechanics were swarming all over the NC-4 on the beach at Rockaway yesterday afternoon, and they handled their back saws and drills and turnbuckles with the most obvious loving care.

Commander Bellinger and others of the flying detail circled about and gave their approval to almost every turn of a bolt. The motors were in place, the propellers were bolted on, and it was predicted that the first of the fliers to appear in her full transatlantic rig will take the water and make a test flight this morning.

"Yesterday's work, it was made plain, was not so much for the purpose of testing the wireless apparatus as it was of testing the crew in its use. The tests proved highly satisfactory. The two crews, running sixty miles south-southwest of Ambrose Channel, not only succeeded in talking from boat to boat on wireless telephones, but maintained constant touch with Fire Island and with the home station at Far Rockaway, despite the fact that the air was fairly jammed with other messages coming and going between the shore and incoming troops.

The navigators also found that they could use the wireless direction finders with Fire Island and Rockaway, even in the midst of this busy offshore ether. This test was regarded as most satisfactory. Elaborate messages have been

Christians Guarded Against Massacre

LONDON, April 29.—It is said that as a precaution against possible massacres of Christians British troops have occupied Samarra, Marivan, Ammase, Tokai and Sebasta.

These towns are on the southern shore of the Black Sea in Asia Minor and in the hinterland.

BOMB BY MAIL INJURES WOMEN

Blows Maid's Hands Off and Burns Wife of Ex-Senator

Hardwick.

POSTMARKED NEW YORK

Like One Sent to Ole Hanson, Is Enclosed in Gimbel's Wrapper.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—An internal machine addressed to former Senator Thomas W. Hardwick and mailed in New York exploded shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when it was opened by a negro employee at the Senator's home, 789 Peachtree street, and blew off the woman's hands. Mrs. Hardwick, who was standing near, was seriously burned and cut about the face and will be months recovering from the shock. In the opinion of her physician.

Senator Hardwick said the package came by mail and appeared to be about the size of a box containing a dozen pencils. It was in a wrapper bearing the name of Gimbel Brothers, New York, and labelled "Sample."

The servant started to open it soon after it was delivered, and Mrs. Hardwick was watching to see what the package contained. The federal authorities were notified immediately after the explosion, and went to work in an effort to run down the person guilty, calling upon New York operatives to get busy there.

Exc-Senator Hardwick recently moved to Atlanta to practice law. "It is an incredible crime for which I can offer no explanation," he said to-night. "I have no idea who the miscreant was or why he should have sought my life. It is just one of those outrages that beggar description."

The package, which was about six inches long and three inches wide, was addressed to Senator Hardwick, and was directed to his former home town, Sanderson, Ga. The name and address were typewritten, but the Atlanta address was written in long hand, having been forwarded here.

The Hardwicks have resided in Atlanta since Congress adjourned. Mrs. Hardwick said that much of her mail has been sent to Sandersonville since he left the National capital, and that he sometimes came to the Postmaster's office to get his mail forwarded to her.

"It was undoubtedly an attempt by some anarchist to get rid of me," the former Senator said. "This is the only conclusion I can arrive at. Had it come to my office I very probably would have opened it and have been injured. As it is, the package contained a small piece of wood that exactly fitted a hole had been hollowed in the centre of the wood. A lead ring was inside the hole, and the explosive was governed by the strings, which were probably attached to a spring coil that caused the explosion when it was disturbed."

A thorough investigation was immediately begun by the police. W. Paul Carpenter, Assistant United States District Attorney and Post Office Inspector Tomlinson.

Police and Federal authorities are of the opinion that the mailing of the deadly package to Mr. Hardwick is the work of an anarchist. Although no clue to the identity of the sender was found, officers will start their probe in the Gimbel Brothers store.

FLIERS STILL HELD AT NEWFOUNDLAND

Overseas Flight Postponed for at Least Two Days.

St. John's, N. E., April 29.—With another sudden change to rainy weather the start of the transatlantic flight of Harry Barker, Australian, and Captain Frederick P. Raynham, British royalist, has been postponed for at least two days.

Capt. Raynham, coming from a long conference with the meteorological experts, expressed the opinion that probably three days would elapse before there is an improvement in the weather here.

Capt. Charles Barker, who is the navigator, said to-night that their Martinyside would not be held in port because of a light rainstorm alone, and Capt. MacKenzie Grieve, Barker's navigator, announced that had weather or good, "if the Martinyside goes, we go too."

Hawker received a cable message to-day telling of an offer of a British manufacturer to add \$10,000 to the \$50,000 prize of the London Daily Mail for the overseas flight.

Invest in Victory Notes.—HARTSHORN, VALES & CO., 21 Broadway.—Adv.

REVISED DRAFT FAILS TO LURE SENATORS BACK

Few of Original 39 Objectors Expected to Be Influenced by Changes.

TO SEEK AMENDMENTS

Borah Says Article Ten of Covenant Is Treason to the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Conferences to-day at the Capitol among opponents of the League of Nations covenant developed that whether President Wilson finally can muster sufficient votes to have it approved or not a determined and unrelenting fight will be made to amend it in at least four important particulars.

Senators who have studied the text of the revised draft were confident to-night that few if any of the thirty-nine Senators who signed the Lodge resolution protesting against the original draft would fail to support these efforts. Senator Borah (Idaho), Republican, declared he believed a "large number of Senators on both sides of the chamber" will participate in this effort.

There will be no attempt from present indications to make the fight a partisan issue, for it is already clear that there are a number of Republicans who finally will vote for the covenant, and there are a number of Democrats who have indicated their intention to vote against the league, and there are believed to be many more who would support amendments.

Revised Draft Unsatisfactory.

At present it is the view of the league opponents that attention should be concentrated on amendments preserving the Monroe Doctrine, changing or eliminating Article X, which binds the members of the league to maintain the status quo of the world; modifying the provision which permits the league to intervene where there is any "threat of war" and settle disputes which threaten war; and making it certain that questions such as immigration shall be absolutely and unqualifiedly safeguarded from foreign interference.

Article X of the revised covenant reads: "The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the council shall advise upon the request of the member which the obligation shall be fulfilled."

The revised draft does not satisfy the critics of the league on any of these points. It was pointed out to-night that the provision relating to the Monroe Doctrine is not positive enough in its terms. Article X was referred to as "vague" and a guarantee on the part of the member nations that the world boundaries must remain forever as they are to-day under the threat of military force. Under the provision relating to intervention by the league there is a threat of war, critics of the league feel that almost any dispute between nations could be regarded as a sufficient excuse for interference.

Senators interested in the immigration question are said not to be satisfied that it is taken from the jurisdiction of the league and declare that in the provision touching a threat of war excuse could be found to have a dispute over immigration left to the league.

"Treason to United States."

Senator Borah was one of the most outspoken critics of the covenant. "In my opinion," he said, "Article X is one of the most infamous things ever written in the hand of man. From my standpoint I would regard acceptance of Article X as treason to the United States."

The Senator said he was far from satisfied.

Continued on Second Page.

Soldiers Back From France Thank Fund

A SOLDIER back from the war, told the fund, yesterday, of being present when a dying man refused to take up arms in an ambulance, and asked to be given a SUN Tobacco Fund cigarette and to be left to pass away in peace.

Many of the returning doughboys visit the fund to thank it and to offer donations so that the work may be kept up. Contributors can read of these messages of thanks on page 10.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Congress Aid Asked by Italians.

Boston, April 29.—Members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress were asked in a telegram to-day signed by leading Italians in this city to support Italy in the Fiume controversy.

Draft Needs Amendment Senator Lodge's View

To the Editor of THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, April 29.—I am not prepared to make a statement in regard to the new draft at this moment, because I desire to examine it carefully, and compare it with the former draft and also to confer with my colleagues, for it is obvious that it will require further amendments if it is to promote peace and not endanger certain rights of the United States, which should never be placed in jeopardy.
HENRY CABOT LODGE.

LODGE STANDS BEHIND ITALY

Senator Says Her Possession of Fiume Is Necessary to National Safety.

NOT VITAL TO SLAVS

Telegram Indicates That President's Course Will Be Criticized in Next Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senator Lodge (Mass.), who will be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the next Congress, to-night sent a telegram to Italians in Boston taking sharp issue with President Wilson over his position in regard to the Italian claims for Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

The telegram was addressed to Dr. Rocco Brindisi, president of the Dante Alighieri Society; Saverio Romano, president of the Federation degli Italiani; Anthony Laureana, president of the Federation of Columbus Republic Clubs; Pasquale Galassi, State Immigration Board, and others.

In view of Senator Lodge's position in the Senate his telegram was looked upon to-night as of great importance and indicating that the President's course with regard to Italy is certain to cause criticism when Congress convenes. The telegram follows:

"I have received your telegram. In the discussions of the terms of peace I have always declared that the region known as Italia Irredenta and all adjoining regions where Italian culture and Italian population are dominant should be returned to Italy and that Italy should have military and naval control of the Adriatic, not only for her own protection but as an essential barrier against any future attempt of Germany to attack the rest of the world as she has done in the past."

"I have also said repeatedly that the Jugo-Slavs ought to have access to the Adriatic, which I regard as economically essential to their independence. Both these opinions I adhere to, and I can see no reason why the matter could not have been arranged."

"From information given me by an Italian deputation, whom I saw last spring in Washington, I was assured that Italy was entirely willing to give portions of the Adriatic coast to the Jugo-Slavs, provided they were to be under the protection of Italy. Under the provision relating to intervention by the league there is a threat of war, critics of the league feel that almost any dispute between nations could be regarded as a sufficient excuse for interference."

"The fact of London, according to the President's statement, provided for the return of the Austrian Empire has vitally changed the situation contemplated by the secret treaty of London and to that secret treaty the United States was not a party. I repeat that I think Italy should make arrangements to secure an acquiescence in the Adriatic to the Slavic populations."

"As to Fiume, if Italy is of opinion that it is necessary for her safety and for her protection, that she should hold Fiume, I am clearly of the opinion that it should be hers, especially as the people of Fiume I understand have voted to join with Italy. Italy regards Fiume as the fountains of our own Republic regarded the mouth of the Mississippi when it was said that any other nation holding the mouth of the Mississippi was of necessity an enemy of the United States. That which we desire to do for the Slavs is purely humanitarian and economic. Italy's demand for Fiume rests on the ground of national safety and protection."

"Italy has fought side by side with France, England and the United States and has helped enormously in repelling the German onsets. She has sacrificed a half million of her people. She has been here with her hands in her pockets and her feet on the neck of the enemy. Italy's demand for Fiume rests on the ground of national safety and protection."

"I am not sure how the United States and other nations whom she was allied can properly refuse her request. I earnestly hope that Fiume may become an Italian possession so as to give her that security to which her armies and her sacrifice entitle her."

Continued on Second Page.

ITALY'S CLAIMS ABOVE TREATY, SAYS PREMIER

Orlando Tells Deputies Adriatic Problem Is Merely Question of Justice.

SHOULD SET ASIDE PACT

He Urges That Principal Duty of Country Is to Keep Its Serenity.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, April 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-night voted confidence in the Cabinet by a count of 382 to 40, the latter votes being cast by Socialists.

Preceding the vote of confidence Premier Orlando addressed the Chamber, asserting that Italy believed her claims as put before the Peace Conference in Paris were founded on such high reasons of justice and right that they might be accepted. Premier Orlando constantly was interrupted by applause and an ovation was given him at the close of his address.

Former Premier Luzzatti followed the Premier and was also unanimously applauded, except by the Intransigent Socialists, whose spokesman, Deputy Turati, explained why the Socialists could not give a vote of confidence to the Cabinet.

Premier Orlando admitted that he received on April 14 the American memorandum dealing with the Adriatic question, and added that until that time he always had been assured that the American delegation had not reached any definite conclusion regarding Italy.

"The memorandum contained the salient points of the text of the statement issued by President Wilson on April 13 in which the President asserted that Fiume must not be granted to the Italians."

Urges All to Keep Calm.

Continuing his address Premier Orlando said:

"The principal duty in this grave hour for the world, and very grave for Italy, is to preserve the greatest calm and serenity."

"This statement aims to be only an impartial declaration of facts, so that Parliament may have all the elements necessary to pass judgment on the work of the Government and of the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference, as well as on the situation created by the last peaceful events."

"I think it opportune to recall briefly the attitude of the Italian delegation in that phase of the negotiations which began about the middle of March. At that time the preparatory work was finished and a program for definite deliberation had been decided upon. Questions concerning peace with Germany received precedence, but it was agreed that those regarding Italy should follow immediately."

Premier Orlando said that all through the period of negotiation to frame peace terms with the Germans the relations of the Italian delegation with the allied and associated Powers could not have been more amicable or cordial, adding:

No Serious Divergences.

"If it was possible to declare from our conversations the divergences of view between the governments, and above all between the Italians and Americans, there never had been reason to believe these divergences were absolutely irreconcilable; but up to the time of handing over the memorandum of April 14 by President Wilson setting forth the American view assurances had been given that the American delegation had not reached a definite decision regarding the Italian question."

There were certainly divergences of views between the two governments (Italy and the United States) but never did I believe that such differences were irreconcilable. Indeed, until April 14, when the American memorandum was delivered to us, I had always been assured that the American delegation had not reached any definite conclusion regarding Italy."

Continued on Second Page.

U. S. Flag Torn From Red Cross Building and Trampled Upon by Crowds in Milan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, April 29.—According to the members of a party of American Army officers, who arrived to-day from Italy, the American flag was torn from the Red Cross headquarters in Milan and trampled by angry crowds of Italians.

These officers said that following the publication of President Wilson's statement of his position in the Fiume controversy, the Italians became so hostile toward American Army men that they feared to venture into the streets in their uniforms, and that they hastily acquired civilian clothing.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, April 29.—There have been noisy Anti-American demonstrations in Fiume. American officers were hooted in the streets, according to a report received by way of Germany, and British and French troops maintained order with difficulty.

TO MAKE PEACE WITHOUT ITALY

Indications Are That Allies Will Proceed to Prompt Settlement.

ACTION BY LLOYD GEORGE

He Sends One of His Associates to Plead With Orlando at Rome.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 29.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, telegraphed from Rome to-day that he had gathered from Premier Orlando in a long conference yesterday that the Premier did not intend to return to Paris for the signing of the peace treaty. The Premier expressed regret that the time was so short before the arrival of the Germans.

This was only one of the disturbing complications presented by the Italian situation as the time approached for the delivery of the peace treaty to the Germans.

The Italian Premier, the telegram from Ambassador Page added, felt that his action either way would have serious consequences, but it was preferable to have trouble from without Italy rather than from within Italy, because the present state of public feeling in Italy would not justify the signing of a treaty which did not include Italian aspirations.

Ambassador Page said he had taken steps to have the Italian authorities suppress manifestations directed against President Wilson. As a result one of the principal demonstrations in Rome was given up.

Should Premier Orlando not return for the signing of the treaty, it would give the situation a more serious aspect than the departure of the Italian delegation, as the Allies would be required to take final action without the participation of Italy. While there is every desire to avoid this result, the indications are that the Allies will proceed with the signing if Italy decides to withhold participation.

The British Prime Minister has intervened again in the Italian situation by sending one of his trusted associates to communicate personally with Premier Orlando at Rome.

While the desire is to conciliate Signor Orlando, yet the Premier is advised against the inclusion of Fiume under Italian control, as likely to make a settlement difficult, if not impossible.

The person bearing the message was a member of the Asquith Cabinet with Mr. Lloyd George.

PAGE AND ORLANDO EXCHANGE REGRETS

U. S. Envoy Throws Blame on Italian Newspapers.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, April 29 (delayed).—Ambassador Page visited Premier Orlando to-day. The two men had a friendly conversation in which the Ambassador expressed regret at the situation that had arisen.

The Ambassador said he thought the situation had been aggravated by Italian newspaper criticism based on a wrong interpretation of President Wilson's attitude, and added that all those interested in preserving good relations between the two countries should do their best to prevent such disturbing factors from having play.

Premier Orlando in reply said he considered the situation very serious. He explained that his desire was to another rate it and restore calm. The Premier said he deeply regretted that the incident had occurred and had been so much disturbed over it.

Many Costa Ricans Arrived.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 29.—Costa Ricans arriving here from Puntarenas state the jails are overflowing with political prisoners, among them being members of the family of former President Alfredo Gonzalez. It is declared that Costa Rica has 2,000 men under arms, 500 being at Puntarenas and 1,500 on the Nicaraguan frontier.

If you can save money: You can invest while you wait. Subscribe for Victory Liberty Notes on Partial Payment Plan. John Bull & Co., 11 West—Adv.

All German Rights in China to Be Obtained by Tokio Government.

BIG THREE GIVE REPLY

Provision Will Be Made for Return to China Under Certain Conditions.

IN SEPARATE AGREEMENT

President Wrote in Time to Makino to Prevent League Defection.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, April 29.—Using the racial equality reservation as a club over President Wilson and the other allied representatives Japan apparently has won a clear victory here in the controversy over Kiaochow, in spite of vigorous protests by the Chinese.

The question was settled this morning when the Japanese received an answer from the Council of Three. Apparently the Japanese are to receive Kiaochow and other German rights in China outright, with the stipulation that the territories involved are to be turned back to China under certain conditions. This will be specified in an agreement separate from the peace treaty.

It is impossible for many of the diplomats here to believe that Japan ever will turn back the territories to China, but if the treaty merely recognizes Japan's rights to Chinese territory, despite President Wilson's Fiume stand, she has won a big victory and an inconsistent one, viewed from the basis of the fourteen points.

It appears that the crisis in the Japanese negotiations came yesterday, Baron Makino, head of the Japanese mission, having prepared a six-page speech announcing that Japan could not assent to the league covenant without her original racial equality proposal, thereby preventing a unanimous agreement on the covenant, which President Wilson strongly desired. Two hours before the conference President Wilson wrote Baron Makino a note regarding Kiaochow which completely changed the situation, causing Baron Makino to change his speech. He then announced that Japan would not press the equality matter and that Japan would remain in the conference.

By ceding Kiaochow to Japan Japanese supremacy in the Far East is confirmed. In the view of the Chinese, who say the moral effect will be tremendous and disconcerting.

The Japanese decision will be likely to enrage the Italians further. In now develops that the interview at Rome between Premier Orlando and Ambassador Page was not encouraging. Orlando being reported as having said that as between the Peace Conference and the Italian people he would side with his people.

COMPROMISE PLAN OFFERED TO JAPAN

Kiao-Chau Problem Will Be Considered Further.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 29.—Kiao-Chau is now floating Fiume as a stumbling block in the negotiation of the Council of Three. The Chinese are proposing to let Japan keep Kiaochow and the German German concessions for one year, under pledge to turn them back upon China's reimbursement of Japan for the cost of capturing Tsingtao, has been unfavorably received by the Japanese. The Japanese are willing to agree to the return of Kiaochow, but upon the condition that they retain the part of Tsingtao and the right to cooperate with the Chinese in the operation of the German-owned railways and mines in Shantung.

The Chinese maintain that the Japanese proposal threatens Chinese sovereignty, and that it would not be into effect the terms of the secret arrangements reached upon her by Japan.

A compromise was proposed to Japan by the Council of Three. Under the terms of the compromise the German possessions in China would be formally turned over to Japan with provision insuring their return to China by the League of Nations under just conditions. It is understood that no conclusion was reached, but further consideration will be given the problem at an early date.

The Belgian delegates were called before the Big Three to-day for a hearing financial experts of the United States and France were called upon to be present while the Belgian delegates were being heard regarding the necessity of an earlier payment to them of the share of reparations. This discussion was left unfinished.

The Reuters correspondent says he learns from Belgian delegation circles that the situation in Belgium is so serious that unless financial aid is received